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Letter dated 23 May 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have been instructed by my Government to request again an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the prevention of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from participating in the Ministerial Meeting of the Peace Implementation Council, held in Brussels on 23 and 24 May 2000 in gross violation of the Dayton/Paris Agreement and Security Council resolutions 1022 (1995) and 1031 (1995). The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects the Council to insist on holding a new Ministerial Meeting of the Peace Implementation Council to which all guarantors of the Dayton/Paris Agreement and members of the Peace Implementation Council will be invited.

Enclosed herewith are the positions of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding the prevention of the Yugoslav delegation from participating at the Ministerial Meeting of the Peace Implementation Council, held in Brussels on 23 and 24 May.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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Annex to the letter dated 23 May 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Positions of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding the prevention of the Yugoslav delegation from participating at the Ministerial Meeting of the Peace Implementation Council, held in Brussels on 23 and 24 May

At its session chaired by Prime Minister Monir Bulatovic, the Federal Government noted that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a signatory and guarantor of the Dayton/Paris Agreement, had been prevented from legitimately participating at the Ministerial Meeting of the Peace Implementation Council, held in Brussels on 23 and 24 May 2000, and assessed that this represented a direct violation and invalidation of the said Agreement, with a view to imposing solutions and interests contrary to the goals of peace and stability in the region.

The decision not to invite the delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Ministerial Meeting of the Peace Implementation Council represents a gross violation of Security Council resolutions 1022 (1995) and 1031 (1995), whereby the Security Council gave its support to and verified the Dayton/Paris peace process and welcomed the participation in it of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on an equal footing. The Federal Government calls on the Security Council to condemn, as a flagrant violation of its resolutions, the prevention of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a signatory and guarantor of the Dayton/Paris Agreement, from participating at the meeting of the Peace Implementation Council.

The failure to invite the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia represents yet another explicit example of violating the norms of international law and the demonstration of arrogance and diktat of the United States Administration, which is systematically undermining the role of the Security Council and the reputation of the world organization.

The Federal Government welcomes the principled decisions of the Russian Federation and of the People's Republic of China not to participate at the meeting of the Peace Implementation Council because the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was denied participation as a signatory and guarantor of the Dayton/Paris Agreement. Due to the non-participation of two guarantors of the Peace Agreement, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Russian Federation, the Peace Implementation Council cannot pass legally binding decisions.

The Federal Government also notes that a majority of members of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council was also in favour of the legitimate participation of the Yugoslav delegation.

The process of revision and invalidation of the essence and letter of the Dayton/Paris Agreement, primarily to the detriment of the people of Republika Srpska, has been going on for quite some time now. Under the diktat of the United States of America, the High Representative grossly violates the fundamental human rights of citizens, dictates solutions contrary to the letter and essence of the Dayton/Paris Agreement and the constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a union of two equal entities and three equal constituent peoples. He usurps the rights of

constitutional organs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska. Under the Brcko arbitration award, made by the United States representative on Brcko, the proportion of the territorial division established by the Dayton/Paris Agreement has been impaired, while through the introduction of an illegitimate status for Brcko, an additional entity has been imposed, in violation of the provisions of the Dayton/Paris Agreement.

The United States Administration prolongs in a scandalous way and by force the survival of the government of Republika Srpska, whose mandate ceased two years ago. At the same time, the new parliament of Republika Srpska is not allowed to fulfil its constitutional duty and is being denied the right to appoint a new government because the United States Administration is not able to ensure majority or support for a government that would not fulfil the will and interests of the people. By force and diktat, members of parliament legitimately elected an internationally recognized elections and the legitimate President of Republika Srpska elected by the will of the people have been removed from office.

The Federal Government warns that the United States Administration and those members of the European Union who supported the United States diktat will bear responsibility for all the consequences of the destruction of the Dayton/Paris process, including the prevention of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from continuing its participation in this process on an equal footing.

The Dayton/Paris Agreement has brought peace. By violating this Agreement, the United States Administration provokes destabilization, through which it seeks to justify the expansion of its military presence in the East and the imposition of its interests on the countries of the region and Europe.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is the key factor in the establishment and implementation of the Dayton/Paris Agreement and peace and stability in the region of South-East Europe. The Federal Government is interested in the preservation of and a consistent and full implementation of the Dayton/Paris Agreement as well as in the establishment of good-neighbourliness in accordance with the common interests of all countries of the region.

Belgrade, 23 May 2000